

# Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 31.

VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1900

NO. 118.

## WATCHES



There is a satisfaction in having a watch which keeps accurate time.

Why carry an old watch which has become practically useless because of its not keeping time? Bring it to us and exchange it for a modern time piece. It won't cost much money, and you will not regret it, as we guarantee our watches to give satisfaction.

**CHALLONER & MITCHELL**  
JEWELERS. 47 Gov't St.

## Early Closing.

## THE WESTSIDE

Closes From 1 to 7 O'clock

## THIS AFTERNOON

Special Bargains in Gloves and Hosiery This Evening.

## THE HUTCHESON CO., LD.

## Well Cared For



We have had good treatment at the hands of the public. We have good treatment for the hands of the public with our superior stock of Fancy Groceries. Are you well cared for? Deal with us and you will be.

ARMOUR'S PORK AND BEANS, 15  
LIME JUICE, bottle, 25  
GRATED PINEAPPLE, tin, 35  
BONED CHICKEN, tin, 25  
BONED TURKEY, tin, 25  
BONED DUCK, tin, 25

## DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

## NICHOLLES & RENOUF, LD.

Poultry Netting, Garden Tools,  
Bone Mills, Lawn Mowers,  
Garden Barrows, Paints and Oils.

## NICHOLLES & RENOUF, LD.

61 Yates Street, Victoria.

## Toys, Toys, Toys.

Samples of American, English and European Toys for the Fall and Christmas Trade. Orders taken and indents executed.

## J. PIERCY & CO.,

Wholesale Dry Goods and Clothing Manufacturers.

21, 23, 25, 27, 29 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

## Fishing Tackle

Largest Stock to select from

**John Barnsley & Co.,**  
115 Government St.

## Dr. S. M. Hartman

DENTIST.  
Inventor of an apparatus for Chert Plates and Improved Dental Plate. All dental work warranted first-class.  
Office: 115 GOVERNMENT STREET.

## W. JONES,

AUCTIONEER.

Real Estate and General Commission Agent.

Furniture, Real Estate, Farm Stock sold on commission; highest prices obtained; satisfaction guaranteed. Furnished and unfurnished residences to rent and for sale in all parts. All business strictly confidential.

## THE CITY AUCTION MART,

73 and 75 Yates St., Victoria, B.C.  
BROOKS' EGYPTIAN SANDALWOOD—just received a supply of the celebrated Egyptian Sandalwood—Bicycle saddles, at John Barnsley & Co.'s, 115 Government street.

## FOR SALE, CHEAP

50 acres, within 3 miles of Post Office, beautifully situated at head of the Arm; large water frontage and well sheltered.

APPLY  
40 Government St. **B.C. Land & Investment Agency.**

## Real Bargains This Week

2 Lots fronting on Park, with 6 roomed house, 24 fruit trees, etc., for \$1,100.  
5 roomed cottage, bath, pantry, hot and cold water, 9 fruit trees, etc., East End, Lot, with two story house, View street (must be sold at once), all in good repair, cheap \$1,200.  
TO LET—5 roomed cottage, Pandora avenue, with water, \$8.  
6 roomed house, North Park street, only \$12.  
4 roomed cottage, Johnson street, for \$5.  
Modern stores and offices in MacGregor block, opposite District, rents moderate to permanent tenants.  
Private funds to loan at low rates. Fire Insurance, etc.

**P. G. MACGREGOR,**  
92 GOVERNMENT STREET.

## Mount Sicker Townsite

THE FUTURE ROSSLAND OF VANCOUVER ISLAND.

The Mount Sicker Company have decided to place their townsite on the market for sale. For the next thirty days we will sell corner lots at \$75 and inside lots at \$50. Terms, one-third cash, one-third in three months, one-third in six months; and to the first ten purchasers who will erect buildings on their lots we will make a reduction of fifty per cent. in price of one lot. This is a chance for investment, not to be missed. Full particulars can be obtained and plans seen at the office.

**F. G. RICHARDS & CO.,**  
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGT.,  
SOLE AGENTS.

## Lee & Fraser

Real Estate Agents.

10-Roomed house and seven lots, for \$3,000.  
Belleville St., beautiful building lot, 1,200.  
Large lot, James Bay, for 500.  
James Bay, price only 1,500.

For Sale—One of the best chicken ranches on Vancouver Island, consisting of 15 acres, 6-roomed, hard finished dwelling, good chicken houses, etc., price only \$1,500, a snap.

7-Roomed, 2 story house, sewer connection, \$1,300.

## FIRE LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

9 and 11 TROMPE AVENUE, VICTORIA.

The name alone is a guarantee of Purity and High-Class Goods.



**Gooderham & Worts' 1884 Special**  
(DISTILLED 14 YEARS AGO)

Is the Oldest and Finest Canadian Whisky in the market. Obtainable at all Hudson's Bay Stores.

**RELIABILITY, PURITY, ACCURACY**  
Guaranteed when your prescription is prepared by us.  
**JOHN COCHRANE,**  
CHEMIST.  
N. W. Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.

**HASTIE'S FAIR**  
FOR STATIONERY AND CONFECTIONERY AT THE BOTTOM.

## DEATH GROANS.

Reader! Just consider the number of merchants in those two lines alone giving the People's Stamps, while our would-be rival have only two clothing and one drygoods house using their stamps. This state of affairs enables the People's Company to make money and prosper. It does not need much guessing as to where the rumors about DEATH-GROANS come from.

## DRY GOODS.

Thos. G. Mason, 83 Douglas street.  
Westcott Bros., 93 Douglas street.  
G. A. Richardson & Co., 82 Yates street.  
K. J. Soper, 201 Douglas street.  
Mrs. T. Leonard, 208 Cook street.  
Mrs. M. A. Vigor (Columbia House), 81 Douglas street.  
Mrs. F. E. Hewartson, 28 Broad street.  
A. N. Baby, 97 Douglas street.  
Stevens & Jenkins, 84 Douglas street.  
Mrs. Bickford, 61 Fort street.  
C. E. Lamson, Colist Block.  
J. Ward, 124 Quadra.

## CLOTHING AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

S. N. Reid, 122 Government street.  
R. Williams & Co., Yates street.  
W. & J. Wilson, 83 Government street.  
A. Holmes, 78 Yates street.  
H. Rutland, 57 Johnson street.  
W. G. Cameron, 55 Johnson street.  
Ses & Gowan, 80 Douglas street.  
Allen & Co., (Fit-Reform), 73 Government street.

**HOUE'S STRAIGHT CUT CIGARETTES**  
MANUFACTURED BY  
**B. HOUE & CO., QUEBEC**  
Are Better Than the Best.

**WE GIVE Wall Paper Sale!**  
DOUBLE TRADING STAMPS FOR BALANCE OF JULY.  
ALL PRIORS REDUCED!  
**MELLOR'S STORE**  
76-78 Fort Street. Above Douglas Street

## Banker's Story Of Massacre

He Left Pekin on July 7th and States That Ministers Were Then Dead.

Reported to Have Killed Their Families When They Saw Escape Impossible.

Imperial Edict Says Foreign Representatives Are Alive and Well

(Associated Press.)

London, July 28.—The statement cabled from Washington that officials there are wavering with regard to the reliability of the alleged messages from Minister Conger and Ting Pao's assurances has had a markedly depressing effect on this side of the ocean, where many have been buoyed up by the sanguine views of the state department at Washington regarding the various Shanghai dispatches and pessimism is again gaining the ascendancy.

No improvement in the general situation is the message one agency brings from the British consul-general to overwrought Europe, while another asserts that a week has elapsed without a reply to the consul's message to the British minister at Pekin, Sir Claude Macdonald, through the Tsung-Li Yamen, the belief is confirmed that the assurances of Chinese officials are only designed to gain time, and that even if the ministers are alive they are held as hostages. As commentators pertinently remark, if there is an atom of truth in all the Chinese assertions, the officials have only to supply the legations not with vegetables but with telegraph forms.

Definite news of any kind is scarce. The report comes from Shanghai that business has been resumed at the port of New Chang, and that a second Japanese division is mobilizing at Tokio preparatory to embarkation for China.

Through a Yokohama dispatch the government has received information that Chinese attacked a body of Japanese and Koreans in the vicinity of An Tung, on the North side of the Yellow river. Refugees have arrived at Wiju. Japanese reinforcements were proceeding to the scene of conflict.

The latest news received at St. Petersburg from Blagovestchensk was dated July 23rd. The Russian garrison had been re-supplied with ammunition and would be able to hold out until reinforcements arrived.

The Chinese legation here reiterates the assertion that the ministers are en route to Tien Tsin.

## Banker's Statement.

London, July 28.—The Daily Mail's Shanghai correspondent telegraphs that a Russian banker, who left Pekin on July 7th and arrived at Shanghai on Wednesday, 25th, says that when he left Pekin all the legations had been destroyed and all the foreigners murdered. The ministers, seeing that death was inevitable, shot their families. Sir Robert Hart, the banker, added, committed suicide in despair.

## Another Report.

Shanghai, July 28.—The manager of the Russian Bank of Shanghai has received a letter from the bank's Newchwang branch stating that one of their Chinese representatives from Pekin, who had just arrived, confirmed the report of the Pekin massacre. Torture failed to shake the man's statement. He declared that all the foreign ministers were murdered. Seeing death was inevitable and the Chinese swarming into the legations, the ministers killed their families at the last moment. Sir Robert Hart, in despair, committed suicide.

## Reported Alive.

Washington, July 28.—The secretary of state has received the following dispatch from Mr. Fowler, the American consul at Chee Foo, dated at midnight on the 20th:

"This morning by request of allied admirals I wired the governor (supposed to be the governor of Shang Tung) their wish to get news from ministers themselves. The governor now replies: 'Have received to-day edict from the Emperor saying that the ministers are well. They are sending provisions to the legations. Am confident that the ministers are out of distress, and request you, Fowler, to transmit this announcement to the admirals.' (Signed) Yuan, governor."

A later dispatch from Mr. Fowler, dated 27th, to the state department, is as follows: "Another telegram from the governor. Have just received imperial edict, 24th, saying various ministers, excepting the German, are well, and some days ago had supplied provisions to legations. Am satisfied the ministers are

out of distress. (Signed) Yuan, governor."

Secretary Hay has also received a telegram from United States Consul McWade at Canton stating that the Viceroy Tak assures him that the ministers were all alive and well on July 24th.

Paris, July 28.—The Chinese minister at Paris, Yu Keng, has received the following decree, dated July 24th: "The foreign ministers are happily at present safe and sound, except Ketteler. We are having the foreign legations supplied with provisions and fruit, as a token of the interest we feel in them."

From Li Hong Chang.

New York, July 28.—Li Hong Chang, the Chinese viceroy, in response to a request, cabled to him three days ago by the Tribune, sends the following reply, dated Shanghai, July 27th: "Tribune, New York: Pekin reports ministers alive. Safety assured. Allied forces entrance to Pekin unnecessary. (Signed) Li Hong Chang."

## The Murder of Missionaries.

New York, July 28.—Cable messages were received to-day by both the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions and the American Bible Society, corroborative of the report that the missionaries at Pao Ting Fu had been massacred. The message received by the Presbyterian board came from Shanghai and was supposed to have been sent by Rev. Geo. F. Fitch. It reads as follows: "Simcox and Hodges, Taylor, Mackey and other missionaries, seven, massacred at Pao Ting Fu, July 24th. Nanking and Hainan missionaries, all Shanghai, Japan."

The American Bible Society to-day received a cablegram from Shanghai as follows: "All massacred at Pao Ting Fu. Foreigners, interior order Shanghai. Wire \$3,000."

This was sent by Rev. Dr. John H. Hykes, to whom the \$3,000 was at once cabled.

## Village Burned.

St. Petersburg, July 28.—An official dispatch from Pjotensk, dated Friday, July 27th, says the Schwarzen detachment, on route to reinforce Blagovestchensk, captured and burned the village of Merche, opposite the Russian port of Igarka on the Amur river. The inhabitants fled.

## Parliamentary Paper.

London, July 28.—A parliamentary paper on China was issued this afternoon dealing with the period of the murder of Missionary Brooks, January 4th to July 13th, when the Chinese minister at London communicated to Lord Salisbury the Imperial edict. The penultimate written communication from the British minister at Pekin, Sir Claude Macdonald, dated May 21st, declares that "the demerit of the inhabitants of Pekin is quiet, and civil towards foreigners, although from the panic among native Christians, it may be assumed the latter are being subjected to threats of violence." Sir Claude Macdonald was convinced that a few days of heavy rain fall to terminate the drought which had helped to excite the unrest of the country districts would do more to restore tranquility than any measures the Chinese or foreign governments could take.

## Sails for Taku.

San Francisco, July 28.—The transport Hancock will sail to-day for Taku. She carries 500 marines, a battery of artillery and a number of soldiers. She will be followed by the Meade next Wednesday.

## WILLING TO SURRENDER?

Christian Dewet is Ready, if His Followers Are Allowed to Return Unmolested.

(Associated Press.)

London, July 28.—A special from Capetown says: "Gen. Christian Dewet has offered to surrender on condition that his followers be permitted to return to their homes unmolested. Lord Roberts has refused anything except unconditional surrender."

## THE FISHERMEN'S STRIKE.

Cannery Refuse to Recognize the Union Fish Running Light.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, July 28.—After an end of the fishermen's strike was yesterday fairly in sight, the trouble went back into its original state of unsettlement to-day. Consistent former could not secure a meeting with the cannery last night, but hopes to arrange for one this afternoon. Although the fishermen agree to 20 cents, the figure offered by the cannery, the latter persist in refusing to recognize the Union. Fish are running light to-day. Indians are going out to fish on Sunday night.

## Mr. MacClain at Nanaimo.

Nanaimo, July 28.—Mr. MacClain, with an Indian band, arrived here this morning. When the train arrived from Victoria at noon the band went to the station to meet Ralph Smith and get up a demonstration, but Nanaimo's member discouraged the movement, going straight to his home. The statement of Mr. MacClain that he will collect \$2,000 here is not correct, as conservative labor men think the fishermen are making a mistake. He will hold an open air meeting to-night, and the band will give a concert to-morrow afternoon.

## LANDSCAPE ARTIST DEAD

(Associated Press.)

San Francisco, July 28.—Richard Yelland, the distinguished landscape artist, is dead from pneumonia, at his residence in Oakland, aged 68 years. His work ranks among the best ever done on the Pacific Coast.

## Dissensions In the Camp

Imperialists Insist on Dictating the Policy of the British Liberal Party.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman Said to Be Anxious to Re-sign Leadership.

Split May Lead to Return of Lord Rosebery to Active Political Life.

(Associated Press.)

London, July 28.—The continuation of the terrific heat the greater part of the week brought about a condition of general disintegration to an unparalleled pitch, almost as remarkable as the breakdown of long established social customs before the tropical wave is the break up of the Liberal party.

Were a general election far distant the condition of the Liberal party would be serious, but in view of the fact that the country is face to face with dissolution, the situation of the opposition seems hopeless. The formation of a third party is generally considered almost inevitable as the result of the internal dissensions now raging in the Liberal ranks. Imperialists have

## Thrown Off the Mask

and demanded control of the party, maintaining that both by numbers and influence they are entitled to dictate its policy. In this they are opposed by the forwards, or anti-imperialist Liberals, with a vigor and bitterness that can only be compared to the acerbity with which the Gladstonians assailed the Liberal Unionists when Home Rule brought the parting of the ways.

The climax of the strife that has been simmering since the commencement of the Boer war came on Wednesday when some of the Liberal party voted to condemn Colonial Secretary Chamberlain and all his works, others

## Voted With the Government

to sustain him, while the smallest section, abstained from voting at all.

It is scarcely surprising that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman should be anxious to throw up his thankless task, but that only represents a minor feature of this grave situation. One of the Liberal whips, Mr. Wm. Alexander MacArthur, member for Leicester, has openly thrown off allegiance by voting with the government, an almost unprecedented action on the part of one holding such a position. Mr. Herbert Gladstone, the chief whip, is on the point of resigning to show disgust with what he believes to be the disloyalty of Sir Edward Grey and others who follow him.

## Assume the Leadership.

which would be only another way of bringing Lord Rosebery back into active political life. Such development would never be allowed by Mr. John Morley, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Henry Labouchere, Leonard Courtney and their followers. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's consent, under pressure, to temporarily retain the leadership is but a slim guarantee of peace within the Liberal ranks, for upon any repetition of Wednesday's scene he will promptly resign. It is impossible to see how such a repetition can be avoided, and so another session from the Liberal ranks equaling in gravity the split of 1886, may confidently be expected.

## The government is considering the appointment of a royal commission on the question of the future of the

## Naval Coal Supply.

This action is greatly due to the increasing production and cheapness of American coal and the diminishing supply of Welsh steam coal with which warships are furnished.

Anticipations of the West-Christchurch wedding have formed one of the chief topics in society this week. Quite a burning question is whether Lady Randolph Churchill will retain that name or be known as Mrs. West. It appears that everywhere, except at court, she may retain her present name, but when presented to the Queen it must be as plain Mrs. West. Her re-marriage she forfeits none of the fortune left by her first husband, which chiefly consists of a life interest on £80,000. This at her death goes to her sons, Winston Churchill and Jack Churchill, in such portions.

## As Lady Randolph Pleases.

Winston Churchill will soon be seen in the United States, having made a contract with Major Pond to lecture on the war in Africa, his compensation to be £10,000.

J. S. Taylor, the open golf champion of England, will sail for America on August 4th. He expects to remain in the United States about three months, playing matches with Harry Vardon and leading golfers.

## WEST-CHURCHILL MARRIAGE

(Associated Press.)

London, July 28.—Lady Randolph Churchill was married to-day to Lieut. Cornwallis West, at St. Paul's church, Knightsbridge. The church was thronged with handsomely dressed women. There was no restriction upon the number admitted to the church to witness the ceremony except the capacity of the church, and only male relatives and intimate friends were hidden to the subsequent wedding breakfast, and no reception was held.





We Are Prompt, We Are Careful and We are Always at Our Post.

## Campbell's PRESCRIPTION STORE

Corner of Fort and Douglas Streets, Victoria B. C.

For Pure Drugs and Chemicals.

## Reported Death of Tuan

Alleged to Have Been Killed in a Fight With Boxers Near Peking.

From Chinese Sources Comes the Report That Ministers Are Still Alive.

London, July 28.—Sir Chi Chen Lo-feng Lu, Chinese minister, yesterday received a telegram from Sheng, director of railways and telegraphs, to the effect that an imperial decree in the following terms was issued on July 24th: "It is fortunate that all the foreign representatives except Baron von Kettler are found in safety and unharmed. Provisions in the shape of foodstuffs, vegetables and fruits will be supplied to the legations in order to show our courtesy."

The Morning Post goes so far as to assert that there is now direct communication between the Chinese authorities in Peking and London, and that the ministers are safe. However this may be, it is quite certain that the attempts of the French, Italian and other consuls to get direct replies from Peking have utterly failed, and it is pointed out that the ability to supply the legations with fruit and vegetables involves the conclusion that communication is not interrupted by the Chinese.

Thus despite the daily alternation of hopes and fears the reiterated Chinese assertions of the safety of the ministers fail to carry conviction.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express says that Li Hung Chang says the legation party ought to reach Tien Tsin on Sunday.

The Morning Post correspondent at Chee Foo, wiring on Wednesday, says there is a rumor that Prince Tuan received the legations and conveyed them to a place of safety.

Eighteen missionaries have been massacred at Tung Chau, where the churches have been burned.

Gen. Sir Alfred Gaselee has started for Taku.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, wiring, says: "It is reported here that a large section of the Boxers have revolted against Prince Tuan, alleging that he is making tools of them for his own ends. A desperate conflict took place outside of Peking on Sunday. Prince Tuan personally led his followers, two of the generals having deserted him. The battle lasted several hours and Prince Tuan was defeated and killed."

The Daily Express has the following from Chee Foo, dated July 27th: "Four British missionaries have been murdered in the province of Shan Si. News from native Christian sources says that for eight days a general massacre of foreigners has been in progress in the provinces of Hunan and Shan Si."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "Trustworthy information which reached me to-day (Friday) convinces me that all the ministers except Baron von Kettler are still alive. Some of the European survivors are leaving Peking."

Morgan's Statement.

London, July 27.—In the course of a debate in the Commons to-day, Mr. William Pritchard Morgan, member for Merthyr Tydfil, who has extensive business interests in China, asserted that he had most reliable information that all the foreign ministers except Baron von Kettler, the German minister, in Peking were alive on Tuesday, July 24th.

Again Reported Safe.

Brussels, July 27.—The Belgian consul at Tien-Tsin, in a dispatch dated July 26th, says: "It is positively reported here that the legations are safe and sound, under the protection of the Chinese government. About 10,000 Chinese soldiers are entrenched at Pei Tsang, fourteen kilometers from Tien-Tsin."

"Use Your Weapons."

Berlin, July 27.—The Lokal Anzeiger, says the Emperor, when addressing the troops at Bremerhaven before they sailed for China, referred first to the responsibility which had sprung up for the German Empire during the last decade.

"German troops," he said, "must now show in the face of the enemy whether their tendencies—tendencies which German military methods had forwarded—were right. Their comrades of the marine had already proved the training principles on which that arm of the forces had been built up were the right ones, and now it was for the troops to do the same."

"If you close with the enemy, remember this—there is nobody to make no prisoners; use your weapons so that for a thousand years hence no Chinaman will dare to look across at any German. Open the way for civilization once for all."

Natives Killed.

Washington, July 27.—The following dispatch has been received at the state department from Consul-General Goodnow at Shanghai, dated July 27th: "An official telegram received here on the 18th says that all foreigners and many native Christians have been killed at Tientsin and the missions burned. The Americans were, since family, Taylor, Perkins, Misses Gerald, Morrill,

The customs officer reports disturbances at Yuan Ya."

The name Perkin in this dispatch is believed at the state department to be Pitkin, as inquiries for an American of that name have been made at the department.

YEARS OF PAIN.

The Experience of Mr. William Smith, of Hawkesbury, Who Suffered for Many Years from Kidney Trouble.

(From the Post, Hawkesbury, Ont.)

Everybody in Hawkesbury knows Mr. William Smith. He came here when the town was yet in its village days, as one of the lumber company's staff of mechanics. In 1881 Mr. Smith was appointed town constable, and filled that position until very recently. As is well known to many of Mr. Smith's friends, he has suffered much from kidney trouble for quite a number of years past, and at times the pain in his back was so great that he was almost physically incapable of exertion. He doctored a great deal, sometimes finding temporary relief, but the cause of the trouble was not removed, and soon the pains, accompanied alternately by chills and fever, returned. At last he came to look upon his condition as one which no medicine could permanently rid. Indeed his condition might still have been one of much suffering had not Mrs. Smith ultimately prevailed upon her husband to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. "It seemed," said Mr. Smith to a reporter of the Post, "that it was a useless experiment, and yet I was willing to do almost anything that would bring relief. I had not used the pills long before there was undoubted relief, more in fact than I had obtained from any other medicine. I continued their use, and soon all symptoms of the trouble that had made my life one of much misery for many years was gone. I feel that I am cured, and have no hesitation in saying that the cure is due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I never lose an opportunity of recommending the pills to neighbors who may be ailing."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. If your dealer does not keep them, they will be sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

IS IT RIGHT

For an Editor to Recommend Patent Medicines?

From Sylvan Valley News, Brantford, N.C.

It may be a question whether the editor of a newspaper has the right to publicly recommend any of the various proprietary medicines which flood the market, yet as a preventive of suffering we feel it a duty to say a good word for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. We have known and used this medicine in our family for twenty years and have always found it reliable. In many cases a dose of this remedy would save hours of suffering while a physician is awaited. We do not believe in depending implicitly on any medicine for a cure, but we do believe that if a bottle of Chamberlain's Diarrhoea Remedy were kept on hand and administered at the inception of an attack much suffering might be avoided and in very many cases the presence of the disease would not be required. At least this has been our experience during the past twenty years. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.



"I had female trouble for eight years," writes Mrs. L. J. Dennis, of 823 East College St., Jacksonville, Ill. "Words cannot express what I suffered from, and how I was cured by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. When I commenced taking this medicine I weighed ninety-five pounds. Now I weigh one hundred and fifty-five pounds—more than I ever weighed before. I was so bad I would lie from day to day and long for death to come and relieve my suffering. I had internal inflammation, a disagreeable drain, bearing down pain, and such distress every month but now I never have a pain—do all my own work and am a strong and healthy woman."

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter free. Correspondence private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.

## Employments For Women

Avocations Open to the Sex Discussed at Last Night's Meeting.

Delegates Also Consider Ways in Which the Poor May Be Helped.

The Young Women's Christian Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon at St. Andrew's school room, under the auspices of the National Council of Women. The deliberations which related to the work of the association were presided over by Miss Walker, a well known worker in the ranks of the "Y" in England.

All of the officers of the National Council were re-elected, the office bearers for the year being selected as follows: President, Lady Taylor; vice-presidents, Lady Laurier and Lady Thompson; Provincial vice-presidents—Nova Scotia, Mrs. K. L. Borden; New Brunswick, Lady Tupper; St. John, Quebec, Madame Thibault; Ontario, Ontario, Mrs. Borden; Prince Edward Island, Lady Davies; Charlotte Town, Mrs. McKewen; Brantford, Assiniboia, Mrs. N. Flood; Regina, Alberta, Mrs. Loughheed; Calgary, British Columbia, Miss Perrin; Victoria, Corresponding secretary, Miss Wilson; recording secretary, Mrs. Willoughby; treasurer, Mrs. Hoodless.

Last evening the school room of St. Andrew's church was well filled, the general topic for the evening being "Employment for Women." The chair was occupied by Lady Taylor, and instructive papers were given as follows:

"Agriculture, Horticulture, and the Marketing of Agricultural Products," by Mrs. Hoodless, of Hamilton; Miss Predes, of London, and Mrs. Bayfield, of Charlottetown.

"Nursing" was treated in papers by Miss Scott, of St. John, and Dr. Mary McNeill, of Victoria.

"Medicine" told Mrs. H. MacKenzie, of Cleveland, M.D., of Victoria, all of the foregoing being favorably discussed.

Mrs. Willoughby Cummings discussed "Ways in which we can help the poor" in the following paper:

A most cheering statement was that made by one of the local councils in this fair province of British Columbia when, in sending in their report to the standing committee of the National Council concerning the care of the aged and infirm poor, it was said in effect that they had nothing to report because there were so few, if any, poor in their locality.

That such a happy state of affairs may long continue every one must sincerely hope, and especially those of us who have been brought up in a land where the serious problems of poverty have become more or less pressing.

It is because there are parts of our Dominion where the natural condition of affairs still destitution now exists that it is wise for those who have the power, as well as for those who have the poor always with them, to look ahead and enquire into methods of provision and relief that have been adopted in other countries after much consideration on the part of experts in these matters.

On the principles that the prevention of poverty is a work of cure, our neighbors to the south have established a large number of provident and benefit societies whereby, at a small cost, workers, both men and women, may secure annuities for the time of old age. Many of these societies have branches in Canada, and similar associations have been formed here. In the workings of these it would be well to enquire, for if the present race of employees could be induced to make provision for the future in this way, the need for the community would be ineliminable.

Besides private associations of various kinds the matter of making provision for the aged, sick and infirm poor has been the subject of legislation on the part of Germany, France and New Zealand recently, and it is only a question of time before every civilized government will feel itself bound to make provision for respectable men and women who can no longer work for themselves, and who have no other means of support.

In Germany a chain of provident schemes for workers has been adopted by the government, and includes accident insurance, sick insurance and disability and old age pensions, and affects workers only whose incomes are not over \$400 a year. The last of these is called "Sick Insurance," came into force in 1883, and now makes provision for a very large number of workers. The subscription to the sick fund is paid in the proportion of one-third by the employer and two-thirds by the employee. The whole amount is paid into the fund by the employer, who deducts two-thirds of the sum paid in from the wages on the next pay-day. The legal minimum is medical attendance, medicines and other remedies, and if unable to work, a weekly payment of not less than 50 per cent. of the members' wages for a least 13 weeks, and funeral benefit in case of death. The majority of these "sick benefit clubs" are managed by workmen and women. There are at present 23,000 such clubs in Germany.

The accident insurance was the next provident scheme to come into force in 1885. The guiding idea of this legislation was that the liability for accidents forms part of business expenses, and is therefore to be borne by employers alone, who form themselves into trade groups, which may include the different branches of the same industry in certain districts, or in the whole Empire. These trade groups are entitled to enforce upon their members the institution of preventative measures, and they avail themselves of this privilege to a large extent, employing about 200 inspectors of their own to watch over the factories. The accident insurance has since been extended to agricultural businesses. The act which provides for disability and old age insurance began its

working in 1891, and affects not only the class of persons as the other schemes, but has gone further and takes in home-workers and domestic servants also, thus marking the first step towards declaring the kitchen to be a "work shop." Old age" in Germany is understood to begin at 70, but it must not be forgotten that the 200,000 who become unfit for work before they reach that age is, to a certain extent provided for by the disability insurance.

Each worker has an insurance card on which are 32 squares. On pay day the employer has to paste a little stamp on one of these squares of the value of about 5 cents of our money, which is procured at the post office. Half of the amount so paid is afterwards deducted from the wages. When the card is full it is sent to the police station to be exchanged for a fresh one. The first employer during the week has to affix the stamp. In recognition of the moral duty of each individual to lay by something, the old age and disability insurance does not attempt to provide full means of support, but only an addition to it, which, in cases of need, might be made an office for a living, though on a very modest scale. The duty of the employer is to impose the duty of contribution to this fund upon the employee, the employee, and a third interesting factor, namely, the community. The Empire contributes 50 marks per annum and pays the subscription of the workman while serving in the army or navy. A pension is not obtainable before a certain amount has been contributed, namely, 235 weekly in the case of men, and 140 in the case of women, as minimum to procure an invalid pension, and 1,410 weekly subscriptions, or 72 years, for the old age pension. Last year there were 265,000 disabled and 235,000 persons drawing annuities in Germany.

An act is coming into force in France whereby some 7,000,000 artisans and other workmen shall be entitled to a pension at the age of 65, on condition that they shall have deducted one sou per day in cases of wages of less than two francs, and two sous in the case of wages above that amount, the employee adding a corresponding sum, besides which the latter shall contribute four sous per day in respect of every foreign worker employed by him, with the object of creating the nucleus of a fund for the payment of pensions to workmen invalidated before the age at which pensions become payable in the ordinary course, and in case of inability to work from disease not provided for by law on accidents to workmen. The full pension will be 300 francs. The bill further provides for the payment of a certain amount to the widow and children of men who die before they attain the limit of age entitling them to a pension.

A most cheering statement was that made by one of the local councils in this fair province of British Columbia when, in sending in their report to the standing committee of the National Council concerning the care of the aged and infirm poor, it was said in effect that they had nothing to report because there were so few, if any, poor in their locality.

That such a happy state of affairs may long continue every one must sincerely hope, and especially those of us who have been brought up in a land where the serious problems of poverty have become more or less pressing.

It is because there are parts of our Dominion where the natural condition of affairs still destitution now exists that it is wise for those who have the power, as well as for those who have the poor always with them, to look ahead and enquire into methods of provision and relief that have been adopted in other countries after much consideration on the part of experts in these matters.

On the principles that the prevention of poverty is a work of cure, our neighbors to the south have established a large number of provident and benefit societies whereby, at a small cost, workers, both men and women, may secure annuities for the time of old age. Many of these societies have branches in Canada, and similar associations have been formed here. In the workings of these it would be well to enquire, for if the present race of employees could be induced to make provision for the future in this way, the need for the community would be ineliminable.

Besides private associations of various kinds the matter of making provision for the aged, sick and infirm poor has been the subject of legislation on the part of Germany, France and New Zealand recently, and it is only a question of time before every civilized government will feel itself bound to make provision for respectable men and women who can no longer work for themselves, and who have no other means of support.

In Germany a chain of provident schemes for workers has been adopted by the government, and includes accident insurance, sick insurance and disability and old age pensions, and affects workers only whose incomes are not over \$400 a year. The last of these is called "Sick Insurance," came into force in 1883, and now makes provision for a very large number of workers. The subscription to the sick fund is paid in the proportion of one-third by the employer and two-thirds by the employee. The whole amount is paid into the fund by the employer, who deducts two-thirds of the sum paid in from the wages on the next pay-day. The legal minimum is medical attendance, medicines and other remedies, and if unable to work, a weekly payment of not less than 50 per cent. of the members' wages for a least 13 weeks, and funeral benefit in case of death. The majority of these "sick benefit clubs" are managed by workmen and women. There are at present 23,000 such clubs in Germany.

The accident insurance was the next provident scheme to come into force in 1885. The guiding idea of this legislation was that the liability for accidents forms part of business expenses, and is therefore to be borne by employers alone, who form themselves into trade groups, which may include the different branches of the same industry in certain districts, or in the whole Empire. These trade groups are entitled to enforce upon their members the institution of preventative measures, and they avail themselves of this privilege to a large extent, employing about 200 inspectors of their own to watch over the factories. The accident insurance has since been extended to agricultural businesses. The act which provides for disability and old age insurance began its

working in 1891, and affects not only the class of persons as the other schemes, but has gone further and takes in home-workers and domestic servants also, thus marking the first step towards declaring the kitchen to be a "work shop." Old age" in Germany is understood to begin at 70, but it must not be forgotten that the 200,000 who become unfit for work before they reach that age is, to a certain extent provided for by the disability insurance.

Each worker has an insurance card on which are 32 squares. On pay day the employer has to paste a little stamp on one of these squares of the value of about 5 cents of our money, which is procured at the post office. Half of the amount so paid is afterwards deducted from the wages. When the card is full it is sent to the police station to be exchanged for a fresh one. The first employer during the week has to affix the stamp. In recognition of the moral duty of each individual to lay by something, the old age and disability insurance does not attempt to provide full means of support, but only an addition to it, which, in cases of need, might be made an office for a living, though on a very modest scale. The duty of the employer is to impose the duty of contribution to this fund upon the employee, the employee, and a third interesting factor, namely, the community. The Empire contributes 50 marks per annum and pays the subscription of the workman while serving in the army or navy. A pension is not obtainable before a certain amount has been contributed, namely, 235 weekly in the case of men, and 140 in the case of women, as minimum to procure an invalid pension, and 1,410 weekly subscriptions, or 72 years, for the old age pension. Last year there were 265,000 disabled and 235,000 persons drawing annuities in Germany.

An act is coming into force in France whereby some 7,000,000 artisans and other workmen shall be entitled to a pension at the age of 65, on condition that they shall have deducted one sou per day in cases of wages of less than two francs, and two sous in the case of wages above that amount, the employee adding a corresponding sum, besides which the latter shall contribute four sous per day in respect of every foreign worker employed by him, with the object of creating the nucleus of a fund for the payment of pensions to workmen invalidated before the age at which pensions become payable in the ordinary course, and in case of inability to work from disease not provided for by law on accidents to workmen. The full pension will be 300 francs. The bill further provides for the payment of a certain amount to the widow and children of men who die before they attain the limit of age entitling them to a pension.

A most cheering statement was that made by one of the local councils in this fair province of British Columbia when, in sending in their report to the standing committee of the National Council concerning the care of the aged and infirm poor, it was said in effect that they had nothing to report because there were so few, if any, poor in their locality.

## Interesting Delegates

A Gossipy Review of the Women's National Council, Now Concluding.

Some of the Foremost Ladies in the Land—The Discussion.

Do you not know I am a woman? When I think, I must say so!—Shakespeare's "As You Like It."

For four days the progressive and representative women of Canada in their seventh annual meeting assembled have been among us. Never before in the history of the Dominion have we had so many bright women of affairs gathered together at one time, west of the Rockies. While a number of familiar faces are seen, to many it is their first visit to the coast, and with warm and kindly are the expressions of pleasure from these our mountains, our ocean-view, our roses, it is difficult to say with which the visitors are best pleased.

Many visiting delegates are well known in the literary world, and Miss Willoughby Cummings, the recording secretary of the National Council, is a member of the editorial staff of the Toronto Globe. Miss Fitz-Gibbon, the well-known contributor to historical magazines, represents on the council—Miss Domination—Historical Research Society, an association which is doing an invaluable work in the art preservative by seeking out, selecting and confirming the elusive threads of early Canadian history. Miss Fitz-Gibbon is a niece of the historian, Miss Strickland, and is herself an enthusiastic explorer in historical and literary fields, with a winning personality which must open to her many an else-shut door.

Miss Elizabeth Robinson Scovell in her work in the correspondence department of the "Ladies' Home Journal" reaches a wide constituency, for the journal now has a circulation of over a million.

Mrs. Lizar-Smith, of Toronto, is the author of "In the Days of the Canada Company," and "Humors of '37." At the present she is about to publish in England a story of Canadian life under the title of "In His Keeping." Miss Reid, of Montreal, is another representative woman-worker, her interests centering in the ladies' clubs of Montreal, and woman's work in McGill University.

Much of the spirit of harmonious concession and mutual consideration which has so markedly characterized the meetings is due to the infectious courtesy of the president, Lady Taylor, the wife of Sir Thomas Taylor, formerly Chief Justice of Manitoba, who received his knighthood in the Jubilee year.

The members of the National Council and their friends who have attended the week's sessions, would be indeed dull if they have not gained in both knowledge and inspiration from the enthusiastic and earnest women who are the leading spirits of this great women's movement. And the gain will not altogether be on the side of us who remain, if the piles of editorial reports, Board of Trade reviews, educational reports, provincial maps and hand-books stored away in trunk and grip check by jowl with claim-shells, dried roses, photographs and Chinese curios is any indication of the amount of British Columbia reading which our Eastern friends are going to treat themselves to when the thermometer creeps away down below zero next winter.

It is to be hoped that when the literary visitors write up their impressions of Canada's biggest and best province that they (protected by the distance intervening) will send us a marked copy. On their native heath, unobscured by local considerations, no doubt they will find a plain, unvarnished tale, delivered.

It was not foreseen that the subject of Child Life and Training should be "the" topic of burning interest in this meeting of the National Council, but it is a subject so full of interest, and so formally condensed into a resolution, the feeling of the council as a whole was strongly in favor of the raising and establishing, at a certain fixed uniform standard, of the qualifications for a Dominion teacher's certificate. Of course all provinces must first signify their wish for this, as only by concerted action could it be accomplished. In accord with this idea many members deprecated the principle of protection which causes the various provinces to hedge in their professions, legal, medical and pedagogical, by making them so difficult to enter by rigorous restrictions; they want to see a national spirit fostered, which will secure the very best possible service and make that service free to act in all corners of the Canadian nation; for we are

are the only medicine that will cure Diabetes. Like Bright's Disease this disease was incurable until Dr. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured it. Doctors themselves confess that without Dodd's Kidney Pills they are powerless against Diabetes. Dodd's Kidney Pills are the first medicine that ever cured Diabetes. Imitations—beats, name and pill, are advertised to do so, but the medicine that does cure

is Dodd's Kidney Pills. Dodd's Kidney Pills are the first medicine that ever cured Diabetes. Imitations—beats, name and pill, are advertised to do so, but the medicine that does cure

is Dodd's Kidney Pills. Dodd's Kidney Pills are the first medicine that ever cured Diabetes. Imitations—beats, name and pill, are advertised to do so, but the medicine that does cure

is Dodd's Kidney Pills. Dodd's Kidney Pills are the first medicine that ever cured Diabetes. Imitations—beats, name and pill, are advertised to do so, but the medicine that does cure

is Dodd's Kidney Pills. Dodd's Kidney Pills are the first medicine that ever cured Diabetes. Imitations—beats, name and pill, are advertised to do so, but the medicine that does cure

IT IS MERELY PAINTING THE LILY TO ENLARGE ON THE REPUTATION OF

## "DARDANELLES" A Pure Egyptian Cigarette

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE 15 Cts. PER PACKAGE

MILLS AND SHIPYARD, BENNETT, B. C. HEAD OFFICE, VICTORIA, B.C. LUMBER YARDS, ETC., WHITE HORSE, Y.T.

## Victoria-Yukon Trading Co., LIMITED

Pioneers in the Lumber and Saw Building Industries on the Upper Yukon. BUILD THE WELL KNOWN V. Y. T. SCOWS.

A large stock of SCOWS READY FOR CARGO. Rough and dressed LUMBER, SASH, DOORS, Building Hardware, etc., always on hand at both Bennett and White Horse. FRED. G. WHITE, Manager.

WHY NOT HAVE A PLACE TO PUT YOUR CLOTHES. We Have a Nice Line of

CHIFFONNIERS No. 6 Elm, antique finish, has 4 long and 2 short drawers and hat box, and is 5 feet wide and 4 feet high. Price \$14.00. No. 223, Oak, golden finish, has 5 long drawers, and is 30 inches wide and 42 inches high. Price \$16.00. Many others in elaborate styles, Golden Oak, Birdseye Maple, Golden Birch and Mahogany, at \$30.00, \$35.00 and \$40.00.

WEILER BROS., COMPLETE FURNISHERS, COVE-NIENT STREET.

## Municipal Notice.

SEWERS RENTAL, 1900 Notice is hereby given that the 31st July is the LAST DAY for paying SEWER RENTS for year 1900, under the Sewers Rental By-Law, 1898.

CHAS. KENT, Collector. Treasurer and Collector's Office, City Hall, Victoria, B. C., July 21st, 1900.

## STODDART'S JEWELRY STORE

63 YATES STREET, ONE DOOR ABOVE BROAD STREET. A STRONG NICKEL WATCH

Stemwind and set, full jewelled escapement, warranted 5 years, special reduced price, \$2.50 and \$3.00.

The above is cheap at \$5.00. We have upwards of 500 on sale. Bankrupt stock bought for cash. Take advantage of this offer while it lasts.

## DANGER.

It is dangerous to carry an unreliable watch. You are apt to miss your appointments. If you give me a call, I will adjust it for you.

W. B. SHAKESPEARE, THE RELIABLE WATCHMAKER, 74 YATES ST., NEAR BROAD.

## NEW WELLINGTON COAL

Washed Nuts, \$4.25 Sack and Lump, \$3.50 Delivered. Also Anthracite Coal for Furnaces

KINGHAM & CO., 44 Fort Street. Telephone 647.

## ROBERTS & CO.'s Patent People's Bank Building, Montreal

15 years' Examiner in U. S. Patent Office. NO PATENT—NO PAY. Write for Red Book

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## Private Bills Notice

The time limited by the Rules of the House for receiving petitions for Private Bills will expire on Monday, the 30th day of July, 1900. Bills must be presented to the House not later than the 25th day of August, 1900. Reports from the Committee on Private Bills will not be received after the 16th day of August, 1900. Dated this 6th day of July, 1900. CLARENCE FILLIS, Clerk, Legislative Assembly.

NOTICE. I, Mary Elizabeth Fee, of North Park street, in the City of Victoria, administratrix of David Findlay Fee, deceased, intestate, hereby give notice that at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners here, in and for the City of Victoria, I intend to apply for a ratification of the temporary transfer or permission granted to me on the 18th day of June, 1900, and for a transfer to me personally, as an administratrix, of the retail license formerly held by David Findlay Fee, now deceased, for the sale of wines and liquors at the premises situate on the corner of North Park and Quadra streets, in the City of Victoria, B. C. Administratrix of David Findlay Fee, deceased, intestate. Dated 21st June, 1900.



## Provincial Parliament

Lengthy Discussion on the Liquor License Bill Took Place Yesterday

Some Lively Times—There Will Be No Sitting on Monday.

Victoria, Friday.

The Liquor License Bill was the topic on which the House held a very lively debate this afternoon, though the relevancy of much of the discussion might be called in question, and indeed the Speaker was several times forced to remind members that they were wandering far afield from the matter in hand.

The Attorney-General, in moving the second reading of the bill, explained at some length the differences between it and the act of 1888 and 1890. Formerly a new application for license had to be accompanied by the signatures of two of the residents of the town, village or settlement, and as these terms were not defined in the act it was never certain whether the petition conformed to the letter of the law. To clear this up the terms were defined in the act submitted. It was also provided that applicants did not require to attend the meeting of commissioners in person as formerly. The radius within which it was necessary to get signatures to the application was now to be three miles instead of five. A graduated scale of fees had also been made for a locality of upwards of 200 inhabitants the fee being \$200, upwards of 100 and not exceeding 200, \$100, and for less than 100 the license to be \$50. The number of commissioners was also to be made three in place of two as hitherto. The Attorney-General also said he would, when in committee, ask to have several minor amendments introduced.

Mr. Martin said that as the Attorney-General had not in any way referred to the act of 1890, he possibly should not make any criticism of the present measure, but it was practically the same as the former act, which had been referred to in the recent campaign. But Mr. Martin said that he has not returned Mr. Martin, "he has not returned I do not feel like saying anything more as to the part he took in that campaign, but I must say something as to what was said by others and in the press of the province. There was probably no bill more criticized than the Liquor Act of 1890. It was 'crude, ill-judged, ill-advised,' etc. And now the House is asked to pass a bill almost identical with that of his which members opposite had condemned on the hustings and which newspapers had attacked most violently. The act of 1890 changed the law but little, the changing of commissioners and of license rates in localities less than 50 inhabitants, the rest being about the same. He would admit that when the act came to be enforced by the constables there was some dissatisfaction, for when the constable had to certify that there were but 50 people in a locality he at once certified that there were more if there were more. The same came when persons by saying there were only 50 people in the community had to pay \$200 when the constable certified that there were more than 50. It was once said that had Mr. Martin had increased the license rates by a matter of fact it had not been increased at all, but these parties had been getting off light for years because they had a pull. He instanced Ashcroft and also Esquimalt, saying that he supposed at least at the latter the law was all right. The administration of it had been bad for years. After all, the vital change was the appointing of three instead of two commissioners. There had been cases in which it had worked badly to appoint but two where one of them let his personal feelings bias his decisions, and the change would obviate that objection. While the bill proposed changes in the act of 1890 it also changed prior legislation and it was not right to say that it was a reflection on the higher law of those who had framed the other acts. The truth was they would always have to amend the Liquor License Act as conditions kept changing. That had been the experience elsewhere and would be here. He criticized the dropping of the \$10 fee with every application. That had been imposed as a necessity to cover costs of inspection which had arisen by making the constables act as inspectors. Formerly there was no control, no one whose business it was to inspect. If such inspection was necessary, and it was, then the interests causing the expense should pay for it. The doing away with the bonds was not an advisable move. When he drew up the bill of 1890 some had been required to give bonds and some not, so he had made it uniform and required bonds from all. The principal objection was to the reduction of the license to \$50. It was urged that some could not afford to pay. If so then he thought it was not in the public interests to license such places. If we were floating in money and looking for classes to whom to grant favors, he could understand hon. gentlemen opposite conferring those favors on the liquor interest, though the opposition would it was not true that they were floating in money—on the contrary, the province was hard up. The speech from the throne had announced that it was necessary to find means to increase the revenue, not only by taxing coal, but other commodities were to be laid under special levy. Then why this tremendous reduction in the license of \$200 to \$50? No such criticism of the act of 1890 could be made, yet it had been called crude, ill-judged, ill-advised, and everything else that

Mr. Martin said that when the act of 1890 was passed, it was a reflection on the higher law of those who had framed the other acts. The truth was they would always have to amend the Liquor License Act as conditions kept changing. That had been the experience elsewhere and would be here. He criticized the dropping of the \$10 fee with every application. That had been imposed as a necessity to cover costs of inspection which had arisen by making the constables act as inspectors. Formerly there was no control, no one whose business it was to inspect. If such inspection was necessary, and it was, then the interests causing the expense should pay for it. The doing away with the bonds was not an advisable move. When he drew up the bill of 1890 some had been required to give bonds and some not, so he had made it uniform and required bonds from all. The principal objection was to the reduction of the license to \$50. It was urged that some could not afford to pay. If so then he thought it was not in the public interests to license such places. If we were floating in money and looking for classes to whom to grant favors, he could understand hon. gentlemen opposite conferring those favors on the liquor interest, though the opposition would it was not true that they were floating in money—on the contrary, the province was hard up. The speech from the throne had announced that it was necessary to find means to increase the revenue, not only by taxing coal, but other commodities were to be laid under special levy. Then why this tremendous reduction in the license of \$200 to \$50? No such criticism of the act of 1890 could be made, yet it had been called crude, ill-judged, ill-advised, and everything else that

Mr. Martin said that when the act of 1890 was passed, it was a reflection on the higher law of those who had framed the other acts. The truth was they would always have to amend the Liquor License Act as conditions kept changing. That had been the experience elsewhere and would be here. He criticized the dropping of the \$10 fee with every application. That had been imposed as a necessity to cover costs of inspection which had arisen by making the constables act as inspectors. Formerly there was no control, no one whose business it was to inspect. If such inspection was necessary, and it was, then the interests causing the expense should pay for it. The doing away with the bonds was not an advisable move. When he drew up the bill of 1890 some had been required to give bonds and some not, so he had made it uniform and required bonds from all. The principal objection was to the reduction of the license to \$50. It was urged that some could not afford to pay. If so then he thought it was not in the public interests to license such places. If we were floating in money and looking for classes to whom to grant favors, he could understand hon. gentlemen opposite conferring those favors on the liquor interest, though the opposition would it was not true that they were floating in money—on the contrary, the province was hard up. The speech from the throne had announced that it was necessary to find means to increase the revenue, not only by taxing coal, but other commodities were to be laid under special levy. Then why this tremendous reduction in the license of \$200 to \$50? No such criticism of the act of 1890 could be made, yet it had been called crude, ill-judged, ill-advised, and everything else that

Mr. Martin said that when the act of 1890 was passed, it was a reflection on the higher law of those who had framed the other acts. The truth was they would always have to amend the Liquor License Act as conditions kept changing. That had been the experience elsewhere and would be here. He criticized the dropping of the \$10 fee with every application. That had been imposed as a necessity to cover costs of inspection which had arisen by making the constables act as inspectors. Formerly there was no control, no one whose business it was to inspect. If such inspection was necessary, and it was, then the interests causing the expense should pay for it. The doing away with the bonds was not an advisable move. When he drew up the bill of 1890 some had been required to give bonds and some not, so he had made it uniform and required bonds from all. The principal objection was to the reduction of the license to \$50. It was urged that some could not afford to pay. If so then he thought it was not in the public interests to license such places. If we were floating in money and looking for classes to whom to grant favors, he could understand hon. gentlemen opposite conferring those favors on the liquor interest, though the opposition would it was not true that they were floating in money—on the contrary, the province was hard up. The speech from the throne had announced that it was necessary to find means to increase the revenue, not only by taxing coal, but other commodities were to be laid under special levy. Then why this tremendous reduction in the license of \$200 to \$50? No such criticism of the act of 1890 could be made, yet it had been called crude, ill-judged, ill-advised, and everything else that

Mr. Martin said that when the act of 1890 was passed, it was a reflection on the higher law of those who had framed the other acts. The truth was they would always have to amend the Liquor License Act as conditions kept changing. That had been the experience elsewhere and would be here. He criticized the dropping of the \$10 fee with every application. That had been imposed as a necessity to cover costs of inspection which had arisen by making the constables act as inspectors. Formerly there was no control, no one whose business it was to inspect. If such inspection was necessary, and it was, then the interests causing the expense should pay for it. The doing away with the bonds was not an advisable move. When he drew up the bill of 1890 some had been required to give bonds and some not, so he had made it uniform and required bonds from all. The principal objection was to the reduction of the license to \$50. It was urged that some could not afford to pay. If so then he thought it was not in the public interests to license such places. If we were floating in money and looking for classes to whom to grant favors, he could understand hon. gentlemen opposite conferring those favors on the liquor interest, though the opposition would it was not true that they were floating in money—on the contrary, the province was hard up. The speech from the throne had announced that it was necessary to find means to increase the revenue, not only by taxing coal, but other commodities were to be laid under special levy. Then why this tremendous reduction in the license of \$200 to \$50? No such criticism of the act of 1890 could be made, yet it had been called crude, ill-judged, ill-advised, and everything else that

Mr. Martin said that when the act of 1890 was passed, it was a reflection on the higher law of those who had framed the other acts. The truth was they would always have to amend the Liquor License Act as conditions kept changing. That had been the experience elsewhere and would be here. He criticized the dropping of the \$10 fee with every application. That had been imposed as a necessity to cover costs of inspection which had arisen by making the constables act as inspectors. Formerly there was no control, no one whose business it was to inspect. If such inspection was necessary, and it was, then the interests causing the expense should pay for it. The doing away with the bonds was not an advisable move. When he drew up the bill of 1890 some had been required to give bonds and some not, so he had made it uniform and required bonds from all. The principal objection was to the reduction of the license to \$50. It was urged that some could not afford to pay. If so then he thought it was not in the public interests to license such places. If we were floating in money and looking for classes to whom to grant favors, he could understand hon. gentlemen opposite conferring those favors on the liquor interest, though the opposition would it was not true that they were floating in money—on the contrary, the province was hard up. The speech from the throne had announced that it was necessary to find means to increase the revenue, not only by taxing coal, but other commodities were to be laid under special levy. Then why this tremendous reduction in the license of \$200 to \$50? No such criticism of the act of 1890 could be made, yet it had been called crude, ill-judged, ill-advised, and everything else that

Mr. Martin said that when the act of 1890 was passed, it was a reflection on the higher law of those who had framed the other acts. The truth was they would always have to amend the Liquor License Act as conditions kept changing. That had been the experience elsewhere and would be here. He criticized the dropping of the \$10 fee with every application. That had been imposed as a necessity to cover costs of inspection which had arisen by making the constables act as inspectors. Formerly there was no control, no one whose business it was to inspect. If such inspection was necessary, and it was, then the interests causing the expense should pay for it. The doing away with the bonds was not an advisable move. When he drew up the bill of 1890 some had been required to give bonds and some not, so he had made it uniform and required bonds from all. The principal objection was to the reduction of the license to \$50. It was urged that some could not afford to pay. If so then he thought it was not in the public interests to license such places. If we were floating in money and looking for classes to whom to grant favors, he could understand hon. gentlemen opposite conferring those favors on the liquor interest, though the opposition would it was not true that they were floating in money—on the contrary, the province was hard up. The speech from the throne had announced that it was necessary to find means to increase the revenue, not only by taxing coal, but other commodities were to be laid under special levy. Then why this tremendous reduction in the license of \$200 to \$50? No such criticism of the act of 1890 could be made, yet it had been called crude, ill-judged, ill-advised, and everything else that

Mr. Martin said that when the act of 1890 was passed, it was a reflection on the higher law of those who had framed the other acts. The truth was they would always have to amend the Liquor License Act as conditions kept changing. That had been the experience elsewhere and would be here. He criticized the dropping of the \$10 fee with every application. That had been imposed as a necessity to cover costs of inspection which had arisen by making the constables act as inspectors. Formerly there was no control, no one whose business it was to inspect. If such inspection was necessary, and it was, then the interests causing the expense should pay for it. The doing away with the bonds was not an advisable move. When he drew up the bill of 1890 some had been required to give bonds and some not, so he had made it uniform and required bonds from all. The principal objection was to the reduction of the license to \$50. It was urged that some could not afford to pay. If so then he thought it was not in the public interests to license such places. If we were floating in money and looking for classes to whom to grant favors, he could understand hon. gentlemen opposite conferring those favors on the liquor interest, though the opposition would it was not true that they were floating in money—on the contrary, the province was hard up. The speech from the throne had announced that it was necessary to find means to increase the revenue, not only by taxing coal, but other commodities were to be laid under special levy. Then why this tremendous reduction in the license of \$200 to \$50? No such criticism of the act of 1890 could be made, yet it had been called crude, ill-judged, ill-advised, and everything else that

Mr. Martin said that when the act of 1890 was passed, it was a reflection on the higher law of those who had framed the other acts. The truth was they would always have to amend the Liquor License Act as conditions kept changing. That had been the experience elsewhere and would be here. He criticized the dropping of the \$10 fee with every application. That had been imposed as a necessity to cover costs of inspection which had arisen by making the constables act as inspectors. Formerly there was no control, no one whose business it was to inspect. If such inspection was necessary, and it was, then the interests causing the expense should pay for it. The doing away with the bonds was not an advisable move. When he drew up the bill of 1890 some had been required to give bonds and some not, so he had made it uniform and required bonds from all. The principal objection was to the reduction of the license to \$50. It was urged that some could not afford to pay. If so then he thought it was not in the public interests to license such places. If we were floating in money and looking for classes to whom to grant favors, he could understand hon. gentlemen opposite conferring those favors on the liquor interest, though the opposition would it was not true that they were floating in money—on the contrary, the province was hard up. The speech from the throne had announced that it was necessary to find means to increase the revenue, not only by taxing coal, but other commodities were to be laid under special levy. Then why this tremendous reduction in the license of \$200 to \$50? No such criticism of the act of 1890 could be made, yet it had been called crude, ill-judged, ill-advised, and everything else that

Mr. Martin said that when the act of 1890 was passed, it was a reflection on the higher law of those who had framed the other acts. The truth was they would always have to amend the Liquor License Act as conditions kept changing. That had been the experience elsewhere and would be here. He criticized the dropping of the \$10 fee with every application. That had been imposed as a necessity to cover costs of inspection which had arisen by making the constables act as inspectors. Formerly there was no control, no one whose business it was to inspect. If such inspection was necessary, and it was, then the interests causing the expense should pay for it. The doing away with the bonds was not an advisable move. When he drew up the bill of 1890 some had been required to give bonds and some not, so he had made it uniform and required bonds from all. The principal objection was to the reduction of the license to \$50. It was urged that some could not afford to pay. If so then he thought it was not in the public interests to license such places. If we were floating in money and looking for classes to whom to grant favors, he could understand hon. gentlemen opposite conferring those favors on the liquor interest, though the opposition would it was not true that they were floating in money—on the contrary, the province was hard up. The speech from the throne had announced that it was necessary to find means to increase the revenue, not only by taxing coal, but other commodities were to be laid under special levy. Then why this tremendous reduction in the license of \$200 to \$50? No such criticism of the act of 1890 could be made, yet it had been called crude, ill-judged, ill-advised, and everything else that

Mr. Martin said that when the act of 1890 was passed, it was a reflection on the higher law of those who had framed the other acts. The truth was they would always have to amend the Liquor License Act as conditions kept changing. That had been the experience elsewhere and would be here. He criticized the dropping of the \$10 fee with every application. That had been imposed as a necessity to cover costs of inspection which had arisen by making the constables act as inspectors. Formerly there was no control, no one whose business it was to inspect. If such inspection was necessary, and it was, then the interests causing the expense should pay for it. The doing away with the bonds was not an advisable move. When he drew up the bill of 1890 some had been required to give bonds and some not, so he had made it uniform and required bonds from all. The principal objection was to the reduction of the license to \$50. It was urged that some could not afford to pay. If so then he thought it was not in the public interests to license such places. If we were floating in money and looking for classes to whom to grant favors, he could understand hon. gentlemen opposite conferring those favors on the liquor interest, though the opposition would it was not true that they were floating in money—on the contrary, the province was hard up. The speech from the throne had announced that it was necessary to find means to increase the revenue, not only by taxing coal, but other commodities were to be laid under special levy. Then why this tremendous reduction in the license of \$200 to \$50? No such criticism of the act of 1890 could be made, yet it had been called crude, ill-judged, ill-advised, and everything else that

Mr. Martin said that when the act of 1890 was passed, it was a reflection on the higher law of those who had framed the other acts. The truth was they would always have to amend the Liquor License Act as conditions kept changing. That had been the experience elsewhere and would be here. He criticized the dropping of the \$10 fee with every application. That had been imposed as a necessity to cover costs of inspection which had arisen by making the constables act as inspectors. Formerly there was no control, no one whose business it was to inspect. If such inspection was necessary, and it was, then the interests causing the expense should pay for it. The doing away with the bonds was not an advisable move. When he drew up the bill of 1890 some had been required to give bonds and some not, so he had made it uniform and required bonds from all. The principal objection was to the reduction of the license to \$50. It was urged that some could not afford to pay. If so then he thought it was not in the public interests to license such places. If we were floating in money and looking for classes to whom to grant favors, he could understand hon. gentlemen opposite conferring those favors on the liquor interest, though the opposition would it was not true that they were floating in money—on the contrary, the province was hard up. The speech from the throne had announced that it was necessary to find means to increase the revenue, not only by taxing coal, but other commodities were to be laid under special levy. Then why this tremendous reduction in the license of \$200 to \$50? No such criticism of the act of 1890 could be made, yet it had been called crude, ill-judged, ill-advised, and everything else that

ed, and when people said: Who did it? the reply was, Mr. Martin, and those people helped them on in the belief. Mr. Hayward took exception to the tenor of Mr. Martin's remarks as to Esquimalt. As to the bill he agreed with its general principles, but in certain details it bore heavily on the district he represented and in committee he would do all he could to press certain amendments. Esquimalt was a peculiar position, as there was a large portion of the population counted as far as licensing rates, but these people had three canyons of their own and did not patronize the hotels, nor had they votes.

Mr. Pooley did not approve of many things in the bill, though he would support it. A liquor license act was necessary, and the form of application was changed by the leader of the opposition in the act of 1890, which he did not hesitate to call crude, ill-considered legislation. Not every one cares to enter the class of business, and so far as he was aware the men who were in it were a very worthy class of the community. The calling was a necessary one, and as such was quite legitimate and honorable. Mr. Pooley continued at some length telling how Mr. Martin, in the campaign, would never stay to face his opponent, but leave at once after speaking.

R. Smith—What has all that to do with the License Act?

Mr. Speaker—These remarks are entirely out of order. The hon. member should confine himself to the subject of the debate.

Mr. Pooley—Well, sir, I am replying to the remark of the leader of the opposition. He is allowed on occasions to take the latitude he sees fit and I appeal to this House. If he goes on in that manner I will not sit quiet and listen to it.

Mr. Brown—protested as to the latitude the debate had taken. As to the bill, he agreed it was not right to harass the liquor interest any more than any other interest. It was a legal business as long as licenses were granted to conduct it. At the same time it was not an ordinary calling such as other lines of ordinary mercantile pursuit. Great harm often arose from the too great consumption of intoxicating liquors. Competition in trade increased sales, and it had the same effect in liquor business. The dealers made their places more attractive, they degraded the quality of the liquors sold and in other ways there were abuses from too free granting of the privilege of selling liquor.

Hon. Mr. McBride—The hon. leader of the opposition has done very little more than make a dump speech. The only point he really criticises the bill in is the doing away with the \$10 fee, and that is not important. During the campaign the License Act came up and the hon. member said that the hon. leader of the opposition had made a general charge against members on this side of the House. At the risk of being declared out of order he would say he had been to political meetings in nearly all localities on the mainland and no such statements were made as the hon. gentleman charged. As to the argument in favor of the \$10 fee, the hon. gentleman had admitted that sometimes a constable had to travel 200 miles and in other cases the help to be inspected was not close at hand. To pay for the other, which was not fair. The old act provided that the constable inspected the hotels. There was in his opinion no call for the \$10 fee. The hon. leader of the opposition had made an attempt to play to the gallery, and a very desperate attempt at that, by accusing the government of catering to the liquor interests, simply because the Attorney-General did not, in drafting the bill, include the constable in the list of those to be referred to. As to the fact that the constable was not to be referred to, that was a matter of fact, and it was not for the hon. member to tell the House that the constable was not to be referred to. The hon. member was afraid to trust them to discharge their duties. Following his practice the leader of the opposition had been in power, dumped wholesale into the statistics of the province those he found on the statute books of the other provinces. In 1890 he had practically bulldozed the House into passing legislation.

Mr. Martin rather excitedly interrupted the speaker and demanded to be told to what legislation the member referred. The leader of the opposition said he knew the reference was to the Alien Act and the eight-hour law.

Hon. Mr. McBride—The hon. gentleman on the other side of the House was trying to treat him with as much consideration as possible. Mr. Martin—It is a dastardly thing for the Minister of Mines to attack me in such a manner.

Hon. Mr. Prentice—Mr. Speaker, he is "dastardly" in order? I was called to order for that and cowardly.

Hon. Mr. McBride—Oh, that is mild from the gentleman who has just taken his seat.

Mr. Speaker—This whole discussion is out of order. Mr. McBride concluded his remarks by saying that the conditions suggested by the leader of the opposition would impose great hardships on a very deserving class of public-house keepers, those who kept small way-side houses such as the Ashcroft trail. The hon. leader of the opposition came to British Columbia and dumped down his acts wholesale with very little reference to the conditions surrounding. With reference to Esquimalt, he was the adviser of the government when, after the passage of the act of 1890, the government had returned to certain individuals of that place half the amount of license collected. This government would try to avoid such crude methods by drafting a bill which would be adapted to the conditions.

Mr. Oliver wished to apologize in advance if he should from unfamiliarity get out of order in his remarks, and proposed to refer to statements of the Minister of Mines at meetings in the date campaign.

Mr. Speaker suggested that the matter had better be left to the committee, but Mr. Martin contended that it was most pertinent, and Mr. Oliver proceeded to say that he failed to find any justification in the bill for any statements made on the platform regarding the act of 1890 by the Hon. Minister of Finance.

Hon. Mr. McBride—Never mentioned it.

Mr. Speaker again called for order.

Mr. Oliver—Mr. Speaker, I submit it is rather hard on me to make me con-

form to the strict interpretation of the rules of the House after the lax manner in which it has been applied to the other speakers.

The debate concluded then, and the second reading passed, the bill being set for consideration in committee at next sitting of the House.

The Notice Bill was passed in committee, and comes up for third reading on Monday; the Trustees Bill, Jurors Bill and New Westminster Relief Bill also got their second reading, and were advanced to the notice of the House.

The Evidence Bill was considered in committee on its second reading, and will receive further attention before being reported, as there was some difference of opinion as to the jurisdiction of the province and Dominion in the matter of protecting witnesses in giving evidence.

Routine Business.

The petition of Jno. Irving and others for a bill to incorporate the Pacific and Ontario railway was presented by Mr. Green, the Vancouver & Lulu Island railway by Mr. Helmecken, and the Grand Forks and Kettle River railway by Mr. Garden.

Leave to introduce the following private bills, which had been before the committee, was granted, and the bills were read a first time:

Vancouver, Northern & Yukon, Mr. Garden; Vancouver city charter, Mr. Garden; Klaskan-Columbia Co., Ltd., Mr. Clifford; Clifton Pass Railway & Navigation Co., Mr. Hall; Lake Bennett Railway Co., Mr. Clifford; Rock Bay & Salmon River railway, Mr. Garden; Disease of New Westminster, Mr. Tatlow.

Hon. Mr. Turner moved, on the consideration of the speech of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, relative to supply, that the supply be granted. He also moved that the House go into committee of the whole on Tuesday to consider it.

Mr. Rogers moved: That an order of the House be granted for copies of all correspondence and tenders in connection with the contract for keeping open for travel that portion of the Cariboo trunk road between Cottonwood and Barkerville during the winter season of 1899 and 1900.

Hon. Mr. Eberhart moved to leave to introduce a bill to amend the Companies Act, 1897.

## MUNYON'S LIVER CURE

Man's Liver Cure will positively cure biliousness, constipation, jaundice and torpid liver, bilious headache, sick headache, coated tongue, bad taste in the mouth, drowsiness, nervousness, high-colored urine, wind in the stomach, pain and soreness in the right side under the lower ribs, depression and dull spirits and restless nights.

A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, mostly 25c a bottle. Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1508 Arch st., Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A., answered at free medical advice for any disease.

On bill (No. 15) intitled "An Act to amend the Companies Act, 1897," to add a section.

Mr. R. Smith will move on Tuesday afternoon the present act intitled "An Act to provide for the formation, from time to time as disputes may arise, of a council of labor conciliation and arbitration," chapter 103, revised statutes, 1897, to accomplish such purposes as expressed in title, and in consideration of the labor disputes occurring repeatedly, which ought to be immediately settled for the public good, and inasmuch as such an act would involve the expenditure of public moneys and cannot therefore be presented to this House by any private member, that this House urges the necessity of such provision as above as soon as practicable.

TENDERS ARE AWARDED.

Board of Directors of Jubilee Hospital Decree on the Annual Supplies.

A special meeting of the board of directors of the Jubilee hospital was held last evening, when the finance committee reported wages amounting to \$808.50 as passed.

A. J. Virtue, the committee reported, offered to give a band concert, furnished in ice-cream and chairs for the same at the Mount Baker hotel some evening next week, for the furthering of the medical health officer's residence. The kind offer was accepted by the committee, and, on motion, the president was delegated to confer with the Ladies' Auxiliary of the board to arrange for the event.

The house committee submitted the tenders accepted by that body for the supply of the hospital, and these were approved as follows: Groceries, Saunders & Co.; meat, L. Goodacre; printing, the Colonial Printing & Publishing Co.; stationery, L. Lyons, at \$12 per month; milk, Messrs. Watson and Clarke, at 17 cents a gallon.

The award of the drug contract, was left in the hands of Messrs. Shotbolt, Day and Dr. Hasell, the tenders being \$125 per month, Messrs. Hall and Moore.

The standing committees were appointed as follows: Executive—The president, vice-president, treasurer and chairman of the finance committee and house committee respectively.

Finance—Messrs. Davies, Wilson, Braverman, Forman and Graham.

House—Messrs. Day, Crim, Holland, Lewis, Dry and Gordon.

Grounds—Messrs. Pemberton, Davies, Helmecken and Brown.

On behalf of the committee in charge of the work connected with new residence of the medical health officer, Mr. Davies asked that another member be appointed to assist in the business, as Mr. Flumerfelt was no longer able to act. He also asked for more authority for the committee in order that the building might be prepared.

There was now on hand for the purpose \$1,475 and \$225 subscribed towards the fund had yet to be collected.

The desired authority was granted by the board, and Mr. Gordon's name was added to the committee.

Just before adjourning Mr. Forman introduced a discussion on the necessity of having a maternity home, nearly all present had something to say on the subject.

Mr. Davies moved that the executive committee confer with the Women's Council with a view that the funds now available for a children's ward, and maternity home be amalgamated so that the latter might be built this year in addition to the doctor's residence. By so doing there would be obtainable for the building about \$2,000, and in his opinion the building might be prepared.

There was now on hand for the purpose \$1,475 and \$225 subscribed towards the fund had yet to be collected.

The desired authority was granted by the board, and Mr. Gordon's name was added to the committee.

Just before adjourning Mr. Forman introduced a discussion on the necessity of having a maternity home, nearly all present had something to say on the subject.

Mr. Davies moved that the executive committee confer with the Women's Council with a view that the funds now available for a children's ward, and maternity home be amalgamated so that the latter might be built this year in addition to the doctor's residence. By so doing there would be obtainable for the building about \$2,000, and in his opinion the building might be prepared.

There was now on hand for the purpose \$1,475 and \$225 subscribed towards the fund had yet to be collected.

The desired authority was granted by the board, and Mr. Gordon's name was added to the committee.

Just before adjourning Mr. Forman introduced a discussion on the necessity of having a maternity home, nearly all present had something to say on the subject.

Mr. Davies moved that the executive committee confer with the Women's Council with a view that the funds now available for a children's ward, and maternity home be amalgamated so that the latter might be built this year in addition to the doctor's residence. By so doing there would be obtainable for the building about \$2,000, and in his opinion the building might be prepared.

There was now on hand for the purpose \$1,475 and \$225 subscribed towards the fund had yet to be collected.

The desired authority was granted by the board, and Mr. Gordon's name was added to the committee.

Just before adjourning Mr. Forman introduced a discussion on the necessity of having a maternity home, nearly all present had something to say on the subject.

Mr. Davies moved that the executive committee confer with the Women's Council with a view that the funds now available for a children's ward, and maternity home be amalgamated so that the latter might be built this year in addition to the doctor's residence. By so doing there would be obtainable for the building about \$2,000, and in his opinion the building might be prepared.

## They Get Gold Medals

The Clayoquot Men Who Saved the Schooner Hera's Crew Honored

President of the United States Forwards Fitting Testimonials to Their Bravery.

It will be remembered by readers of the Times that late last November the American schooner Hera, bound from Seattle to Honolulu, was burned to the waters edge, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island. In connection with the rescue of the crew from their perilous plight a number of men distinguished themselves in such a manner that their gallant conduct was brought to the attention of the United States government, and a gold medal ordered by the President to be struck for each of them.

The names of the recipients of the medals are as follows: F. Jacobsen, H. C. Brewster, F. Stanley Spain, Nigel L. Campbell, Thomas Owen and S. Jorgensen. The circumstances which led to this honor being bestowed upon the men is best described in the report made by Mr. Campbell to Capt. Gaudin, of the department of marine and fisheries here. He says:

Clayoquot, Vancouver Island, December 14th, 1900.

Dear Sir:—Mr. Spain has referred your letter to me and asked me to reply to it, giving you a full account of saving the crew of the Hera, several enormous accounts having been printed in the press.

On Monday, November 27th, about 8:30, a ship was seen about five miles off shore, making for the entrance of the harbor. A heavy southeasterly breeze was blowing at the time, and soon a driving mist obscured the ship from view. About 10 o'clock the ship was once more discerned about two miles out. Glasses were brought to bear on her, and it was seen that she was firing signals of distress, and that her fore-sails had been carried away. It was soon noticed that white smoke was issuing from all around and that she was assuredly on fire. Volunteers were called for to man a boat to proceed to the rescue of the burning ship. The call was quickly responded to, and within ten minutes the only boat (one belonging to the Clayoquot) capable of living in the sea encountered the burning ship. The beach manned by the following crew of Clayoquot inhabitants: F. Jacobsen, H. C. Brewster, F. Stanley Spain, government officer, Nigel L. Campbell, Thomas Owen and S. Jorgensen. About a quarter of a mile from shore a boat was seen coming in and we quickly got within halting distance. It contained five men and one lady. They asked where they were, and asked the Clayoquot crew to proceed to the aid of five men whom they had left on the burning ship. They transferred one of their men to the rescue boat and the captain and remainder proceeded to the shore. The wind was rapidly changing strength and a heavy sea was running, and had not the tide been fair, the boat would never have reached the ship. About three-quarters of an hour from the start, the boat was splendidly handled, the heavy sea and suffocating line smoke making it no easy task to draw alongside, the poor, worn-out and frightened crew, having scarcely seen enough light to throw a line, a rescue was made for the boat, but they were thrown back, two being left in the boat, to prevent her being stove in, while a third stood with an axe to prevent the crew of the ship from going taking possession of the boat. The remainder proceeded at once to make an attempt to ship the anchor





**The New Vancouver**  
—Coal Mining & Land Co.—  
LIMITED  
Supply from the Nanaimo, South Island and Protection Island Collieries

**Steam Gas Coal**  
of the following grades:  
Double Screened Lump,  
Run of the Mine,  
Washed Nuts and Screenings

**SAMUEL K. ROBINS - SUPERINTENDENT**

## The Daily Times.

Published every day (except Sunday) by the  
**Times Printing & Publishing Co.**  
W. TEMPLEMAN, Manager.

Offices: 28 Broad street  
Telephone No. 45

Daily, one month, by carrier, 75  
Daily, one week, by carrier, 20  
Twice-a-week Times, per annum, 1.50

Copy for changes of advertisements must be handed in at the office not later than 11 o'clock a.m.; if received later than that hour, will be charged the following day.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed "Editor the Times," Victoria, B. C.

The DAILY TIMES is on Sale at the Following Places in Victoria:  
CASHMORE'S BOOK EXCHANGE, 105 Douglas street.  
EMERY'S CIGAR STAND, 23 Covey street.  
KNIGHT'S STATIONERY STORE, 75 Yates street.  
H. G. MASON, Dawson Hotel Entrance, Yates street.  
VICTORIA NEWS CO., LTD., 86 Yates street.  
VICTORIA BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, 61 Government street.  
T. N. HIRSH & COMPANY, 60 Government street.  
F. CAMPBELL, Tobacco, 92 Government street.  
GEORGE MARSDEN, News Agent, corner Yates and Government.  
H. W. WALKER (Switch Grocery), Esquimalt road.  
W. WILBY, 91 Douglas street.  
MRS. CROOK, Victoria West post office.  
G. N. HODGSON, 57 Yates street.  
T. HODGSON, Craigflower road, Victoria West.

Orders taken at Geo. Marsden's for delivery of Daily Times.

### CHINESE PROBLEMS

Within the last few years the empire of China and its inhabitants have been discussed from almost every point of view, and many of the conclusions that have been reached are curious to those who have been living so close to this peculiar people as to get at least a partial insight into their character. As a race they are not communicative, that is, not to barbarians, and it is a matter of great difficulty to get a glimpse into their reasonings on the problems of life. Perhaps it is only the higher classes that are given to the philosophic reveries which some writers maintain are characteristic of the race. The chief evidence we see here of depth of character—which might not unjustly be given a less complimentary name—is a desire to congregate and retain the good graces of the Caucasian. Some say they are intensely patriotic, and that it is the stories they have heard of the schemes of the powers to divide up their country that have caused the present outbreak. They have been told by their leaders of seizure of territory by the nations, and that if they did not bestir themselves the land of their forefathers would soon be entirely in the possession of the hated outsider. The missionaries and the railroads were merely the advance guard of the invaders, and should be dealt with without loss of time. We know how intensely conservative is the disposition of the Mongolians. They have lived in British Columbia since it joined its fortunes with the Dominion of Canada, yet their customs and their manners are affected but little by their environment. They stick to their Oriental clothes and customs and cuisine, and if we were acquainted with their innermost thoughts it would probably be found that they were praying in their inner consciousness that everything Occidental should be smothered.

Admitting that patriotism is at the root of all the present troubles and that Great Britain and the United States would be justified in insisting upon the maintenance of the integrity of the Chinese Empire, what is to be done about

the murderings and the torturings and the unmentionable outrages that have been committed on innocent women and children? Is it right that a government which admittedly cannot fulfil the functions for which all governments exist should be allowed to continue? It is said if there were not a few elements of righteousness in the Chinese Empire it would not have existed for so many thousands of years, but would have fallen to pieces long ago like other states that are merely a matter of record. This may be taken to mean that a state the ruler of which has allowed to exist for so long a time should not be disturbed by the hand of man. But the missionaries and the commercial men and the adventures of all kinds will continue to penetrate to the innermost parts and the darkest districts of the Chinese territories, and if it turns out that the inmates of the legations are alive and the present "government" be allowed to continue to administer the affairs of the country, what of the future? The trade of the world with the Orient will not stand still; it is bound to steadily increase, and so also will the white population of Asia, therefore the great problem with which the powers will have to deal is to devise means for the protection of these white inhabitants.

Great Britain and the United States are the nations chiefly interested, for they are the great trading powers, the business of the former with China being 65 per cent. of the whole.

We notice that the prediction of Lord Wolsey after the dire things that might happen if the hordes of China were harnessed in the art of war are again being discussed. The possibility of all the civilized nations being swept from the face of the earth by a yellow tornado from the East as the southern civilizations of Europe were engulfed by waves of barbarians from the North is admitted by those who seem to know very little of the Chinese character. In spite of all that has been said, it remains a fact that the Mongolian is not of a warlike disposition; his character is as different from that of the people of northern Europe as possible. No doubt he gets into a frenzy at times and slaughters and tortures those who may be in his power, and for the time being is utterly indifferent as to the value of his own life, but when the fit is over John exhibits the timorous, cowardly disposition to be expected in one capable of such cruelties. Such men have not the steadiness and steadfastness of purpose to become world conquerors, and unless our race deteriorates greatly within the next few centuries we have nothing to fear from an armed host from China.

### THE WORLD'S TRADE.

Our usually level-headed contemporary, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, has been examining the trade returns of the United States, and after noting the fact that the "balance of trade" was over five hundred million dollars in their favor, has precipitately jumped to the conclusion that in a short time the republic will "control the trade of the world." Perhaps it will, but that day is yet afar off. Of the \$18,000,000,000 of commerce done by the world the share of Great Britain is 18.3 per cent., while that of the United States is 9.7 per cent., so that, apart from the trade transactions of the rest of the world, the United States has still a weary road to travel before she catches up with Great Britain. The business of our neighbors is undoubtedly increasing by "leaps and bounds," but that of Great Britain is by no means stationary, and the greater the bulk that the United States assumes the more difficult it will become to add to the percentage of increase. According to the balance of trade theory, Britain is constantly growing poorer, as she annually imports an enormous amount in excess of what she exports, and that very fact shows the fallacy of the doctrine of the theorists. The United Kingdom is yearly adding to its wealth at an extraordinary rate not only of the products of her industries, but by reason of the men of means from all quarters of the globe who are constantly taking up their abode there on account of the congeniality of the surroundings and the attractive social environment. Our American friends do not like these things, and they do not conceal their chagrin when they hear of them. Even the New York Times, which is not easily carried away by the unreasonable currents of prejudice, admits that it was disappointed when a young American of wealth who was well thought of at home announced that the atmosphere of London was more pleasing in every way than that of any city in his native land and that henceforth the "best families" of New York would know him no more. We observe that some of the yellow journals have started an agitation to tax all the property of non-residents so heavily as to compel them to live at home, but it is not likely that such a manifestly unfair proposal will meet with much favor, and even if such a law were passed there is no likelihood that it would dam the stream of such desirable emigrants, for there is always the alternative of selling out and the market for remunerative property is always good.

As it is manifestly absurd to attempt to explain the discrepancy between Great Britain's imports and exports on the theory that she is constantly growing poorer, the New York Times tries to throw light on the matter by saying that a settlement is probably arrived at in the following manner:

American securities returned \$700,000,000  
Money spent by American travelers ..... 600,000,000  
Ocean freight charges paid by us ..... 300,000,000  
Exports of gold imports over ..... 87,000,000  
Total ..... \$1,687,000,000

This leaves some three hundred millions to be accounted for, and we must assume that a good part of that sum is still owed to us in London and other capitals in Europe where it is at interest. Europe takes gold of us now because she needs it and is willing to pay for its use.

### AS OTHERS SEE US.

Mr. E. R. Butterworth, a gentleman who has returned to Seattle after spending a few days in Victoria, writes as follows to the Post-Intelligencer:

"A great deal of attention is paid by Victorians to their homes and home life," said Mr. Butterworth, yesterday. "I have never seen so many beautiful yards in so small a place, all literary filled with flowers and shrubs, constantly cared for by the residents. Masses of brown rock arise from the ground in bowlders and crags without a particle of soil, but these eventually become beautiful gardens or are covered with ivy and trailing vines."

"The city is founded upon rock, and the fact has been taken advantage of to make what I think are the finest streets and highways in the West; firm, smooth, almost without dust and equally free from mud, even in the winter."

"I am a thorough lover of Seattle, but I confess that it was with a feeling of chagrin that I viewed our city from the bay on my return from Victoria and found myself scarcely able to discern the prominent buildings through the dense clouds of smoke arising from the many chimneys. We should direct Seattle of this smoke, make good streets and let future residents help to pay for them, enforce our laws and protect the stranger within our gates, make our home surroundings rich with the beautiful flowers that will bloom almost the year through. In these respects we will do well to copy after our British brother, who, though slower in some ways, devoting fewer hours to business and more to recreation and the care of home, gets more enjoyment out of life and wears out less rapidly than we."

It is well to let our people know occasionally what outsiders think of our city. It is only by going away from home occasionally that by contrast we can get an adequate idea of the natural beauties of the place in which our lot has been cast. There are hints in this letter, however, which we should not lose sight of, for it is incumbent on us to do all in our power to assist nature in her efforts to make beautiful our surroundings. Thanks to an enterprising City Council, we believe we shall soon have the whole business portion of the city properly paved, and the reproach of bad streets will be permanently removed.

We have been favored with the presence of some brilliant women in Victoria during the past week, and the papers read and the discussions upon them were worthy of the themes, but after reading the essay of Miss Cameron we do not think we Victorians have any reason to be ashamed of our local talent. To be sure the principal of the South Park school was somewhat severe on preachers, editors and other disseminators of conventionalities who think they have a mission to set an erring world straight, but they deserved all they got, and a little insight into the opinions entertained by those capable of thinking for themselves will do them no harm.

The Irish have reaped a heap of glory in the South African war, and from what we see in the papers they are making the most of it, and no one will blame them. The following story will show the trend of current thought in the rising generation: A small boy was being examined as to the method of warfare practised in South Africa. "Now," said his master, "how do the Boers shoot?" "Behind the rocks and behind the trees," "And how do the English fight?" "Behind the Irish," promptly replied this hopeful son of Erin.

The Halifax Herald says: Under the Conservatives trade increased 38 per cent., and expenditure 60. Under the Liberals trade has advanced 45 per cent., and expenditure 10. This is a much fairer form of comparison than the mere stating of totals. Properly viewed, the outgo of a government ought to be in proportion to other things, and that prudent rule has been carefully observed at Ottawa.

The news from China to-day as to the safety of the legations is very definite, and there is stronger ground than ever for the belief that all the ambassadors and their families, with the exception of Baron von Ketteler, are alive. But the Chinese are astute diplomats, or liars, and there will be an uneasy feeling until the captives are delivered up to their governments.

We are inclined to think that if the Boers manage to hold out until Bryan is installed as president of the United States the campaign will be a prolonged one. He has as much chance of being the next resident of the White House as Sir Charles Tupper has of being the next premier of Canada, and we cannot think of anything more improbable than that.

More than 40 patterns of dinner services shown at Weller Bros., ranging from \$7 to \$100.

### ENVIRONMENT.

Elizabeth Gallup Perkins.  
A fly grew in a garden far  
From the dust of the city street.  
It had no dream that the universe  
Held aught less pure and sweet  
Than its virgin self;—no chaste was it,  
No perfect its retreat.

When night came down the fly looked  
In the face of the stars and smiled;  
Then went to sleep to sleep the death—  
As the soul of a little child  
Goes back to the clasp of the Father's soul,  
Untouched and undeliled.

A fly bloomed on the highway close  
To the tread of the sweeping broom;  
It bore the gaze of a hundred eyes  
Where burned the flames of wrong;  
And one came by who tore its heart  
With a ruthless hand and strong.

It caught no glimpse of a garden fair,  
It knew no other name  
For a world that used and bruised it so  
Than a world of sin and shame;  
And hopelessly crushed, its spirit passed  
As the evening shadows came.

And who can say but the sheltered one  
A stilled flower had been  
Had its home been out on the highway  
Close  
To the path of shame and sin?  
And the other forever angel-white  
Had it blossomed safe within?

### MR. TARTE AND HIS CRITICS.

Canadian Gazette, London.  
Mr. Tarte has been much criticised in Canada and in this country for his so-called pro-French speeches. Why, big as he is, should he find it necessary to make more in France than the Scotch-Canadian finds it necessary, mutatis mutandis, to say in Scotland? Why talk about the French trader waving over three millions of francs in Canada, and herald gleefully the day when French-Canadians may be in a majority in the Canadian Dominion? Well, for one thing, we are not convinced of the capabilities of the political translators upon whose translation the indignant rests. It is quite conceivable that they have missed the fine shade of meaning which would make Mr. Tarte's utterances nothing more than a "graceful concession" to his Parisian hosts. And, for another thing, it is absurd to blame the facile temperament because it does not happen to be the Scotch or any other temperament. In effervescence lies half its charm, and, after all, practical people look rather to deeds and actual possibilities than to after-dinner courtesies. We maintain that Mr. Tarte did Canada good service when, in the circumstances we explained, he made British officialdom in Paris understand the national status to which Canada has now attained, and it is enough for us, and we believe for nine out of every ten Canadians, to know that he is so alive to the benefits of British institutions that, like the rest of his fellow countrymen, he is proud to be known as a British citizen.

### NOT PREPARED TO BELIEVE.

Montreal Herald.  
If Great Britain, in view of all the conditions and circumstances, should come to the conclusion that it would be in her best interests to tax the foodstuffs of her colonies, Canada, in all parties will feel that a signal advantage in the commercial struggle is being given them. But in the meantime the Liberal government of the Dominion is wasting its time in chasing willo-the-wisp. It has rejected the doctrine that we should drive the closest possible bargain with England, and has, on the contrary, put into practice the theory that Canada is not only our duty, but will, in the long run, prove the best possible policy. Between these two distinctive lines of policy there is much to choose. The one of them appeals to generous patriotic impulses, the other is based on the selfish considerations of the counting-house. That the people of Canada are in a mood to condemn the Liberal government for adopting the former we are not prepared to believe.

### WHAT DAVIN HAS COST.

La Patrie.  
During the session of 1898 Mr. Davin spoke 1,023 times. His speeches represent 220 pages of Hansard. To speak them he took forty-two hours, or six days. Now the federal session costs the country \$3, 624.45 per day; consequently Mr. Davin's hour for English cost \$36.678 in 1898. This sum represents at ordinary prices 37,506 bushels of wheat, or 71 train loads of this grain. Taking the year 1898 as a basis, it may be calculated that the member for English has cost the country during the fourteen years he has sat in parliament half a million of dollars, without counting the expense of the deluges of words which he has loosed in 1890 and 1899.

### ENGLAND'S DEBT TO CROMWELL.

Bordeaux La Petite Gironde.  
If England rules the seas more than ever Neptune did, it is because a man "has been found of remarkable depth of spirit," who had in the seventeenth century, the idea of drawing up the navigation act. It dominates the policy of the civilized world today. Europe is forced to rest in the month of April, 1900, silent, with arms folded, before the masterpiece in the "Pillory," because Oliver Cromwell dipped his pen in the ink on Oct. 3, 1651.

### DIDN'T UNDERSTAND ENGLISH.

Exchange.  
An English prisoner talking to his Boer captor was told by him that "the Boers must succeed because they are constantly praying for victory." "But so are the English constantly doing that," said the prisoner. "That is no matter," said the Boer. "For God do not understand English." And the Boer believed this because President Kruger had told him so.

### AN INCREDIBLE STATEMENT.

Victoria Colonist.  
The House is to go into committee of supply on Monday. Whether it is intended to go on with the passage of supply on that day we do not know.

The safest way to form an opinion of "DARDANELLES," absolutely pure Egyptian cigarette, is to try a package. Once tried, always used. For sale everywhere, 15 cts. per package.

Protestant—"Have you no occupation?"—Boggar—"Yes, sir, I am a collector of rare coins. You haven't a spare sovereign about you, have you?"

No quality that is appreciated  
in a pipe tobacco is absent from

## EMPIRE

### Smoking Tobacco

Our Statement is borne out by its enormous sale.  
Smoke it, as thousands do. Does not bite the tongue.

**TRADE MARK**  
ON EVERY PLUG  
**SOLD EVERYWHERE**  
5, 10 and 15c. Plugs  
Even the tags are valuable—save them.

Cut the loop and your plug is ready in needful lengths.

Brainerd & Armstrong's are the only Silks but up in this perfect holder.

It keeps each shade separate and prevents, waste, soiling or tangling. Its handiness adds to the pleasure of your work.

There are 376 shades of Brainerd & Armstrong's Wash Embroidery Silks. Each shade PERFECT—BRILLIANT and LASTING—Asiatic Dye.

Send us three holder tags or a one cent stamp for our "BLUE BOOK"—tells how to embroider 50 different leaves and flowers.

**CORTICELLI SILK CO., Ltd.**  
ST. JOHNS, P. Q.

## RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, SHAVING OUTFITS

(NOTHING BUT THE BEST)  
We show you how to keep your Razor in good order.  
See Our Fine Goods at  
78 GOVERNMENT STREET.

## NEGRO SHOT

After Killing Three Men and Wounding Several Others.

New Orleans, July 27.—After a desperate battle, lasting for several hours, in which he succeeded in killing Sergt. Porteous, Andy Vanhook, keeper of the police jail, and Alfred J. Bloomfield, and fatally wounding Corp. John F. Lally, John Barolite, ex-Policeman Frank Evans and A. S. Lociere, and more or less seriously shooting several citizens, the negro desperado, Robert Charles, who killed Capt. Day and Patrolman Lamb and badly wounded Officer Mora, was smothered out of his hiding place in the heart of the residence section of the city and literally shot to pieces.

The tragedy was one of the most remarkable in the history of the city, and 20,000 people, soldiers, policemen and citizens were gathered around the square where Charles was finally put to death.

After the tragedy was over statements were made that the man killed was not really the desperado who had killed Day and Lamb, but papers found on his person and the fact that he fought so desperately for his life and shot so accurately seem to leave little doubt that the right man was put to death.

Four warehouses were set on fire. All the militia has been called out and more trouble is expected.

## FOOT ELM

Soother and cases bunions, corns, and ingrowing toes, and all ailments of the feet and armpits. Price 25c. a box, at all druggists, or by mail. Stott & Jurg, Rowanville, Ont.

## These Are The Days

To go out camping and have a good time.

## But Don't Go

Without one of those charming little ORGANS that we rent for only

**\$1.50 PER MONTH**  
They fold up and are easily carried.

NO CAMP COMPLETE WITHOUT ONE. LOOK IN OUR WINDOW.

**H. W. Waitt & Co.**  
GOVERNMENT STREET.

**WANTS.**  
SMART BOYS WANTED for messengers. R. C. Dist. Tel. Co. 74 Douglas street.  
HELP WANTED—Ten good smart sewing girls for factory. Apply Lena & Lela, 204 Yates street.  
WANTED—Purchaser for debentures, bearing 10 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly. Security for principal and interest first-class. Address P. O. Box 112, Victoria.  
WANTED—Old copper, brass, zinc, lead, scrap iron, paper, canvas and sacks; highest prices given. Apply Victoria Junk Agency, 50 Store street. R. ARONSON, Agent.

**FOR SALE.**  
LIGHT TEAM AND WAGON FOR SALE. Apply 69 View street.

**LADIES' FREE** harmless monthly regulator; cannot fail. Mrs. R. Rowan, R. 228, Milwaukee.

**TO LET.**  
TO LET—6 roomed cottage on Chambers street, hot and cold water and electric light. Apply 128 Government street.

**FURNISHED ROOMS.** 19 Rae street.  
FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Single or en suite. Apply 120 Vancouver street.

**HOUSES TO LET.**—Water free; Stanley avenue, \$10; on Speed avenue, \$5; several cottages on McNeill street, \$5 each; 2 story house on Vancouver street, \$5; 2 North Chatham street, \$5; also houses for sale in all parts of the city. A. W. More & Co., 80 Government street.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

MONEY TO LOAN—Trust money to loan at reasonable interest on good real estate security. Apply M. Victoria Post Office Box 461.

SEWER PIPE, FLOWER POT, ETC.—R. C. Pottery Co., Ltd., Cox Road and Pandora, Victoria.

SHORTLAND SCHOOL, 15 Broad street, shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping taught.

A. & W. WILSON, Plumbers and Gas Fitters, Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths; Dealers in all kinds of Heating and Plumbing supplies at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria. R. C. Telephone call 111.

### SOCIETIES.

VICTORIA—COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, meets first Thursday in every month at Masonic Temple, Douglas street, at 7:30 p.m. R. ODDY, Secretary.

### COAL AND WOOD.

LUMP COAL, BUT COAL, SACK COAL, SACK COAL. Telephone 694. Mun, Holland & Co., Tronca and Broad street.

### VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, Veterinary Surgeon—Office at Bray's Alley, 124 Johnson street. Telephone 162; residence telephone 417.

### SCAVENGERS.

JULIUS WEST, General Scavenger, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned; contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Bell & Co., Port street, proceed; John Corbans, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver street. Telephone 150.

MR. FOOK KEE, scavenger, will remove any kind of rubbish. No. 54 Flanagan street, cor. Government street, City.

### THE PIONEER OF CASH PRICES ON

WALLPAPER, PAINTS, ETC., IS NOW

## Slashing Prices On Wall Paper

MAKE YOUR SELECTION TO-DAY.

## FORRESTER

82 Douglas St.

## NEW VANCOUVER COAL CO., LTD.

NANAIMO, B.C.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Cool Mixed by White Label.

## New Wellington Coal

Washed Nuts, \$4.25 per ton  
Sack and Lump, \$5.50 per ton

Delivered to your part of the city

## KINGHAM & CO.

44 Fort Street.

J. E. CHURCH, J. C. V. SPRATT, Tronca Avenue, Yates and Store St.

MUNN, HOLLAND & CO., Cor. Broad Street and Tronca Avenue

FLINT & CO., Broad St.

Telephone Call 947.

W. H. Store Street, Spratt's Wharf.

### Notice to Contractors.

Tenders will be received on or before Thursday, August 2, at 5 p. m., for the erection and completion of a three-story building, with pressed brick and terra cotta front, on the corner of Douglas and Pandora streets.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

THOMAS HOOPER, Architect, Room 2, Fire Station Block.

### VICTORIA BUILDING SOCIETY.

The semi-annual meeting of the above society will be held at Sir Wm. Wallace Society Hall, Broad street, on Wednesday, the 1st Aug., 1900, at 8 p.m., for the following business: To receive the secretary's annual report and the balance sheet for the year and to elect officers for the coming year and to receive the report of the committee on the proposed new building for an appropriation of the same.

See that your shares are in good standing.

By order.

A. ST. G. FLINT, Secretary.







— OPEN FROM 6 P.M. TO 10 P.M.

The Institute is free for the use of Sailors and shipping generally. It is well supplied with papers and a temperance bar. Letters may be sent here to await ships. parcels of literature can be had for outgoing ships on application to the manager. All are heartily welcome.

**CURE**  
in 1 to 5 days.  
Guaranteed  
not to irritate.  
Prevents contagion.  
**THE EVANS' REMEDY CO.**  
CHICAGO, ILL.  
U. S. A.

**Free Cure For Men.**  
A new remedy which quickly cures men's weakness, varicocele, etc., and restores the organs to strength and vigor. Dr. L. W.

See that your ticket reads via "The Milwaukee" when going to any point in the United States or Canada. All tickets sell them.

For rates, pamphlets, or other information, address

**Steamship Company**

**New Zealand and Australia.**

S.S. ALAMEDA, to sail Wednesday, Aug. 8, at 8 p.m.

S.S. AUSTRALIA, Wed., Aug. 22, at 2 p.m.

W. CASEY, Trav. Pass. Agt., Seattle Wash.	C. J. EDDY, General Agent, Portland, Ore.	J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., Agents, 114 Montgomery street. Freight office, 337 Market street, San Francisco.
-------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------



**And Room 7, Head Office Dewdney's Canadian Syndicate, Board of Trade Building.**

or of all chemists, or post free for  
from EVANS & SONS, LTD., Vic-  
or MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chem-  
outhampton, England.



